Labor Market Information Newsletter

Job Service is Our Business

Will Rogers Memorial Office Building Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
(405)557-5382

Inside This Issue

Articles
Employment Services 1
July '91 Preliminaries
Statewide Statistics 2
Oklahoma City Statistics 3
Tulsa Statistics 3
Enid Statistics 3
Lawton Statistics 3

Figures
Figure 1
Employment Services 1
Figure 2
NonAg. Employment 2
Figure 3
Services Employment 2

Tables
NonFarm Payroll
Statewide 4
Oklahoma City 6
Tulsa 7
Monthly Hours & Earnings 8

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DESK

The Labor Market Newsletter has not been published since March 1990 mainly due to personnel constraints. We want to affirm our feelings about you the employers and to stress your importance to your community and state. Jobs, after all, are the lifeblood of our economy and we are dedicated to providing quality employees for quality jobs; a service which, in fact, you fund indirectly. Our local offices, throughout the state, have increased their efforts to correct the imbalance between job placements and obtained employment; (see fig. 1) stressing the need for our agency to take a more aggressive role in placements. *The bottom line is jobs for people and people for jobs!*

Wayne Winn
Executive Director

Auther Jordan
Director Research & Analysis Division

Vol. 1 Issue 1 August 1991

The Oklahoma Labor Market is published monthly by the Research Division of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Room 308, Will Rogers Memorial Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105.

Department Breakdown

CES	557-7103
LAUS	557-7107
Affirmitive Action	557-7233
Labor Market Information	557-5404
ES 202	557-7108
OES	557-7110
Wage Survey	557-7109
MLS	557-7264

Analyst

Susan Cleveland - Statewide and Enid	557-7260
Don Gerdes - Oklahoma City and Lawton	557-7266
Liu Yi - Tulsa	557-5380

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

CEO's and managers have the pleasure of opening new plants and expanding old plants. These are times of ribbon cutting and excitement. The OESC certainly wants to be a part of these good times. CEO's and managers also have the dubious duty of mass layoffs and plant closures. OESC likewise wants to be a part of these functions of the company. OESC has several programs that can assist the laid-off workers and needs the assistance of the company to provide the services in an efficient and timely manner.

The Employment and training Division of OESC administers the JTPA Dislocated Workers program. This program can provide:

1. Job development
2. Training in job skills
3. Supportive services
4. Pre-layoff assistance
5. Programs conducted in cooperation with employers of labor organizations to provide early intervention in the event of closures of plants or facilities.

These program services are designed for companies that are experiencing mass layoffs or plant closings.

The OESC-employment and unemployment divisions jointly administer the Trade Act program. This program offers similar services as the aforementioned Dislocated Workers Program EXCEPT to qualify, the layoffs must be due to adverse competition from foreign imports. The U.S. Department of Labor makes the determinations. The program can provide:

1. Trade Readjustment Allowances
2. Trade adjustment assistance
   a. Job Search Assistance
   b. Job Relocation Assistance
   c. Job Training
   d. Employability Services

These specific programs plus other services are available to employers and employees when that unfortunate layoff happens. You may call 1-800-522-8538 for details of any of the OESC programs.

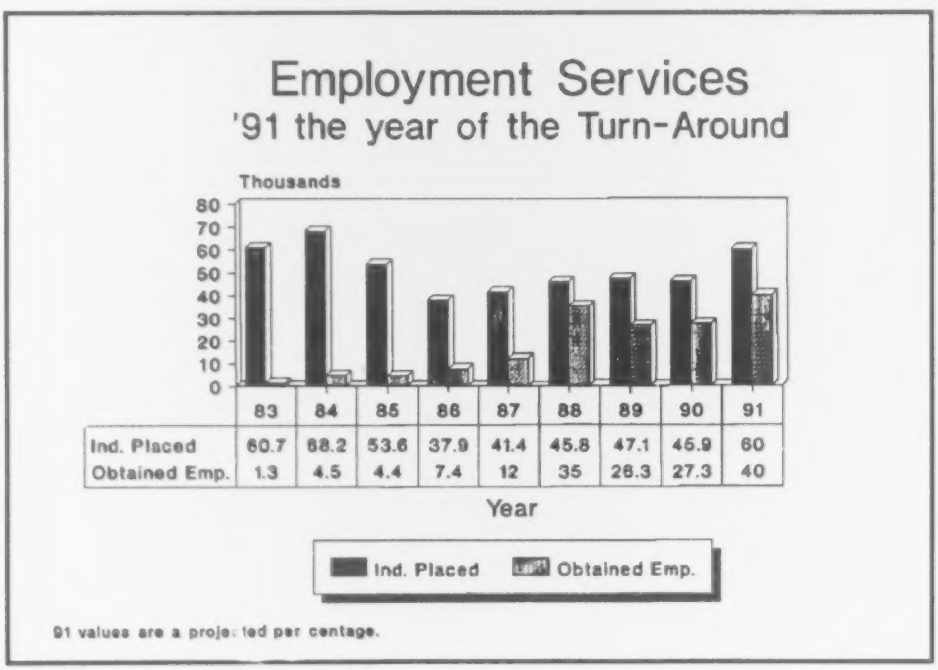

Figure 1

JULY '91

PRELIMINARY STATISTICS

STATEWIDE

Oklahoma's nonagricultural wage and salary employment posted a seasonal decline in July 1991 with the largest reductions recorded in the Government and Service industry divisions. Total nonfarm employment was 1,184,000 in July, a decrease of 16,000 jobs (-1.3%) from June.

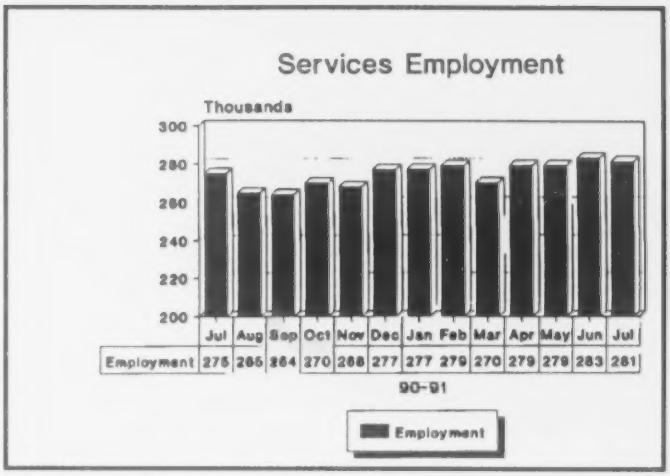

Figure 3

Employment in the goods producing sector, including mining, construction and manufacturing, posted a reduction of 200 jobs. Mining employment, estimated at 43,400 in July, showed no change from June. Construction jobs recorded a gain of 900 marking the third consecutive monthly gain in construction employment. Manufacturing employment fell by 1,100 to an estimated 166,300. The decline occurred in both durable and nondurable goods components including primary metal products, aircraft & parts, apparel & other textile products, and rubber and plastic products industries.

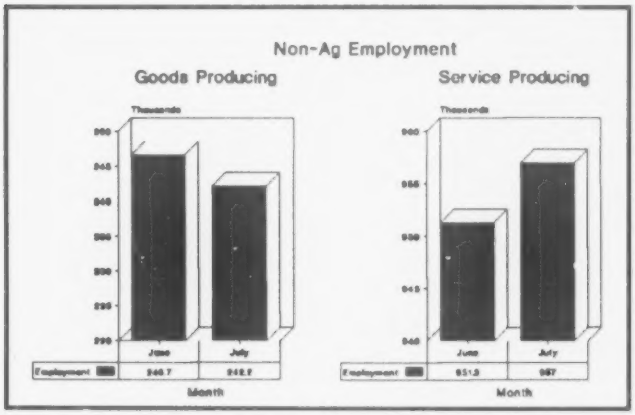

Figure 2

Although Oklahoma's service producing sector posted a decline of 15,800 jobs from June to July 1991, small employment gains were recorded for transportation & public utilities (300) and finance, insurance & real estate (600). Total government employment showed a decrease of 12,700 jobs, primarily caused by the seasonal drop in education to its annual low. July employment in the services industry division, spurred by a decrease of 1,200 jobs in business services, fell by 2,300 to an estimated 280,700. Trade employment, supported by advances in restaurants and general merchandise stores, climbed by 2,900 jobs.

Oklahoma's nonfarm employment recorded a gain of 3,900 jobs from July 1990 to July 1991, buttressed by the continued growth of service producing sector which added 8,400 jobs. Employment in services rose by 5,700, due in large part to gains in personal services, hotels & other lodging places, and business services. Increases also occurred in trade (400) and government (3,400). Job reductions were posted in finance, insurance & real estate (-1,100) while transportation & public utilities remained unchanged for the year. The goods producing sector's employment was down by 4,500 reflecting a decrease of jobs in mining (-1,100), construction (-2,500), and manufacturing (-900).

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

The recently released wage and salary estimates for July in the Oklahoma City MSA were normal for this time of year and contained no significant suprises. The 7,500 drop in the June-July period to a level of 423,100 is seasonally acceptable and reflects the summer layoffs of the support staff of state and local education systems.

Services and trade regressed 1,300 and 500 respectively while the other major industry classifications were basically stable.

Although total wage and salary was down by 700 when compared to July 1990, brighter employment news continues to emit from the service industry which registered a 2,600 gain over the year. This mirrors the trend of job growth across the nation in this major industry. Manufacturing, mining, and trade were each off by more than 1,000 on the yearly comparison. In looking at the past year, Oklahoma City has weathered the recession much better than other metropolitan areas across the nation and there are positive signs pointing toward a stronger economy and increased job growth in the last two quarters of 1991.

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

Tulsa metropolitan area's labor market incurred a mild seasonal decline in July. Between June and July, non-agricultural employment dropped by about 400 people, comparable to the 300 drop for the same period last year.

Most sectors of the job market held steady. Among the industry divisions which added jobs were construction, with a gain of about 500 jobs, and manufacturing, with an advance of about 200. The industry divisions which lost jobs include services, contributing an 800 dip, and government, shrinking by about 900 jobs. The government sector's job loss was mainly due to seasonal declines in school payrolls at the state and local level.

A year-to-year labor market comparison shows that the year ending July 1991 performed poorly relative to the year preceding it. Employment only increased by about 3,400 for the 12 months up to July 1991, whereas the same period ending July of 1990 saw an addition of 18,000 jobs.

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

Total nonagricultural employment for the Enid MSA fell by 800 jobs from June to July 1991 to an estimated 20,600. Mining was the only industry division to post a gain, rising by 100 jobs. Employment in construction, manufacturing, transportation & public utilities, and finance, insurance & real estate held steady. Job reductions occurred in trade (-100), services (-100), and government (-700).

From July 1990 to July 1991, total nonfarm employment fell by 800 jobs. The largest decrease occurred in government which posted a decline of 600 jobs. Other job reductions were recorded in construction (-100) and trade (-300). Construction, transportation & public utilities, and finance, insurance & real estate experienced no change in employment. Manufacturing (100) and services (100) were the only industry divisions to show increases over the year.

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose by 400 in the Lawton MSA between June and July. Services added 400 jobs-finance, insurance, real estate jumped 100, and a 100 increase was also estimated in tranportation-public utilities.

Trade and government each dropped by 100 due to seasonality.

The yearly job total stands even with July of last year. The major changes over the year were a 400 increase in trade and a 200 drop in government employment. No major changes are foreseen in the near term and job levels in Lawton should remain relatively stable.

Oklahoma NonFarm Payroll Employment

STATEWIDE JULY (PRELIMINARY) 1991

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY	NUMBER (THOUSANDS)			% CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	JUL 1991	JUN 1991	JUL 1990	JUN 91 JUL 91	JUN 91 JUL 91	JUL 90 JUL 91
Total NonAgricultural Employment	**1184.0**	**1200.0**	**1180.1**	**-1.3**	**-16.0**	**3.9**
Manufacturing	166.3	167.4	167.2	-0.7	-1.1	-0.9
Durable Goods	107.4	107.4	108.3	0.0	0.0	-0.9
Lumber & Wood Products	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	9.4	9.3	10.1	1.1	0.1	-0.7
Primary Metal Industries	4.7	4.8	4.9	-2.1	-0.1	-0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	17.0	16.8	17.5	1.2	0.2	-0.5
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	8.6	8.4	9.0	2.4	0.2	-0.4
Machinery, Excluding Electrical	34.1	34.3	33.0	-0.6	-0.2	1.1
Construction & Related Machinery	12.0	12.2	12.5	-1.6	-0.2	-0.5
Oil Field Machinery	8.2	8.4	8.1	-2.4	-0.2	0.1
General Industrial Machinery	4.5	4.4	4.3	2.3	0.1	0.2
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	9.1	9.1	9.7	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Transportation Equipment	19.1	19.2	20.0	-0.5	-0.1	-0.9
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	10.5	10.4	10.2	1.0	0.1	0.3
Aircraft & Parts	7.4	7.6	8.5	-2.6	-0.2	-1.1
Instruments & Related Products	5.2	5.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Nondurable Goods	58.9	60.0	58.9	-1.8	-1.1	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	14.7	14.9	14.6	-1.3	-0.2	0.1
Apparel & Other Products	7.6	8.0	8.0	-5.0	-0.4	-0.4
Paper & Allied Products	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Printing & Publishing	11.1	11.2	11.2	-0.9	-0.1	-0.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	5.3	5.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	5.7	5.8	5.5	-1.7	-0.1	0.2
Petroleum & Refining	4.6	4.7	4.5	-2.1	-0.1	0.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	11.6	11.9	11.6	-2.5	-0.3	0.0
Tires & Inner Tubes	4.8	5.0	5.0	-4.0	-0.2	-0.2
Mining	43.4	43.4	44.5	0.0	0.0	-1.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	41.5	41.5	42.7	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Construction	37.0	36.1	39.5	2.5	0.9	-2.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	8.8	8.5	9.1	3.5	0.3	-0.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	68.4	68.1	68.4	0.4	0.3	0.0
Transportation	40.3	40.2	40.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Railroad Transportation	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Trucking & Warehousing	16.8	16.8	15.8	0.0	0.0	1.0

Oklahoma NonFarm Payroll Employment

STATEWIDE JULY (PRELIMINARY) 1991 (CONT.)

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY	NUMBER (THOUSANDS)			% CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	JUL 1991	JUN 1991	JUL 1990	JUN 91 JUL 91	JUN 91 JUL 91	JUL 90 JUL 91
Pipe Lines, Except Natural Gas	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Communications and Electric, Gas	28.1	27.9	28.3	0.7	0.2	-0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	279.1	280.8	278.7	-0.6	-1.7	0.4
Wholesale Trade	60.2	60.6	61.1	-0.7	-0.4	-0.9
Retail Trade	218.9	220.2	217.7	-0.6	-1.3	1.3
General Merchandise Stores	28.7	28.7	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Department Stores	28.7	28.7	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Food Stores	38.0	38.0	36.9	0.0	0.0	1.1
Automotive Dealers and Service	27.1	27.5	27.2	-1.5	-0.4	-0.1
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.5	10.3	12.2	1.9	0.2	-1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.8	58.2	59.9	1.0	0.6	-1.1
Banking	22.2	22.2	22.9	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Credit Agencies Other than Banking	3.8	3.9	4.0	-2.6	-0.1	-0.2
Insurance Carriers	10.4	10.3	10.4	1.0	0.1	0.0
Services	280.7	283.0	275.0	-0.8	-2.3	5.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.4	11.3	10.3	0.9	0.1	1.1
Personal Services	11.9	12.0	10.9	-0.8	-0.1	1.0
Motion Pictures	2.5	2.6	3.1	-3.8	-0.1	-0.6
Health Services	82.6	82.8	83.6	-0.2	-0.2	-1.0
Hospitals	33.9	33.9	33.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Educational Services	7.5	7.8	7.9	-3.8	-0.3	-0.4
Total Government	250.3	263.0	246.9	-4.8	-12.7	3.4
Federal Government	48.1	48.3	52.6	-0.4	-0.2	-4.5
State and Local Government	202.2	214.7	194.3	-5.8	-12.5	7.9
State Government	70.9	74.2	66.5	-4.4	-3.3	4.4
Local Government	131.3	140.5	127.8	-6.5	-9.2	3.5

Oklahoma NonFarm Payroll Employment

OKLAHOMA CITY JULY (PRELIMINARY) 1991

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY	NUMBER (THOUSANDS)			% CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	JUL 1991	JUN 1991	JUL 1990	JUN 91 JUL 91	JUN 91 JUL 91	JUL 90 JUL 91
Total NonAgricultural Employment	**423.1**	**430.6**	**423.8**	**-1.7**	**-7.5**	**-0.7**
Manufacturing	47.3	47.5	48.5	-0.4	-0.2	-1.2
Durable Goods	32.8	32.8	33.8	0.0	0.0	-1.0
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Machinery	14.4	14.4	15.1	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Machinery, Excluding Electrical	9.5	9.5	9.7	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	4.9	4.9	5.4	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Transportation Equipment	8.9	8.9	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	14.5	14.7	14.7	-1.4	-0.2	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	4.2	4.3	4.2	-2.3	-0.1	0.0
Mining	9.1	9.0	10.2	1.1	0.1	-1.1
Construction	12.2	12.1	12.8	0.8	0.1	-0.6
Transpotation & Public Utilities	20.9	21.0	21.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5
Transportation	11.0	11.1	11.3	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3
Communications & Electric, Gas	9.9	9.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	102.2	102.7	103.3	-0.5	-0.5	-1.1
Wholesale Trade	22.8	22.5	22.3	1.3	0.3	0.5
Retail Trade	79.4	80.2	81.0	-1.0	-0.8	-1.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.8	24.7	24.8	0.4	0.1	0.0
Banking	9.4	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit Agencies Other than Banking	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance Carriers	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Services	109.8	111.1	107.2	-1.2	-1.3	2.6
Health Services	32.2	32.2	31.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
Hospitals	14.1	14.1	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.3
Educational Services	2.9	3.3	3.1	-12.1	-0.4	-0.2
Total Government	96.8	102.5	95.6	-5.6	-5.7	1.2
Federal Government	27.5	27.6	30.5	-0.4	-0.1	-3.0
State & Local Government	69.3	74.9	65.1	-7.5	-5.6	4.2
State Government	35.0	37.2	33.3	-5.9	-2.2	1.7
Local Government	34.3	37.7	31.8	-9.0	-3.4	2.5

Oklahoma NonFarm Payroll Employment

TULSA JULY (PRELIMINARY) 1991

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY	NUMBER (THOUSANDS)			% CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	JUL 1991	JUN 1991	JUL 1990	JUN 91 JUL 91	JUN 91 JUL 91	JUL 90 JUL 91
Total NonAgricultural Employment	**324.9**	**325.3**	**321.5**	**-0.1**	**-0.4**	**3.4**
Manufacturing	56.7	56.4	56.8	0.5	0.3	-0.1
Durable Goods	43.7	43.3	44.0	0.9	0.4	-0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	3.5	3.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Primary & Fabricated Metals	13.3	13.3	13.5	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Primary Metals Industries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	11.0	10.9	11.0	0.9	0.1	0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.4	6.3	6.5	1.6	0.1	-0.1
Machinery	13.9	13.7	13.6	1.5	0.2	0.3
Machinery, Excluding Electrical	11.5	11.4	11.3	0.9	0.1	0.2
Construction & Related Machinery	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Electrical & Electronic Eqipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	13.0	13.8	12.8	-0.8	-0.1	0.2
Printing & Publishing	3.2	3.3	3.3	-3.0	-0.1	-0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	3.4	3.5	3.3	-2.9	-0.1	0.1
Mining	12.7	12.5	12.1	1.6	0.2	0.6
Construction	12.3	11.8	12.1	4.2	0.5	0.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	27.5	27.2	25.9	1.1	0.3	1.6
Transportation	19.6	19.4	18.0	1.0	0.2	1.6
Trucking & Warehousing	7.9	7.8	7.9	1.3	0.1	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	76.0	76.0	74.8	0.0	0.0	1.2
Wholesale Trade	19.3	19.3	19.6	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Retail Trade	56.7	56.7	55.2	0.0	0.0	1.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	17.5	17.5	17.6	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Banking	7.0	7.1	7.4	-1.4	-0.1	-0.4
Services	84.7	85.5	84.2	-0.9	-0.8	0.5
Health Services	25.7	25.8	25.7	-0.4	-0.1	0.0
Hospitals	13.4	13.4	13.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Educational Services	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Total Government	37.5	38.4	38.0	-2.3	-0.9	-0.5
Federal Government	5.0	5.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
State & local Government	32.5	33.4	32.7	-2.7	-0.9	-0.2
State Government	6.5	6.9	6.1	-5.8	-0.4	0.4
Local Government	26.0	26.5	26.6	-1.9	-0.5	-0.6

Monthly Report on Hours & Earnings

STATEWIDE

Published Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990
Construction	40.5	40.0	41.7	11.36	11.30	10.72
Manufacturing	40.1	41.1	39.8	10.98	10.98	10.63
Durable Goods	41.5	41.8	40.9	11.83	11.79	11.36
Non-Durable Goods	37.4	39.7	37.5	9.05	9.26	9.00
Wholesale Trade	39.5	40.3	40.6	9.79	9.83	9.53
Durable	38.7	39.3	40.1	9.68	9.79	9.19
Non-Durable	40.5	41.5	41.1	9.91	9.87	9.92
Retail Trade, Except Eating	32.4	32.2	32.3	6.60	6.58	6.19

OKLAHOMA CITY

Published Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990
Manufacturing	41.5	42.2	40.3	12.26	12.36	11.47
Durable Goods	41.8	42.4	40.2	12.94	12.96	11.94
Non-Durable Goods	40.6	41.6	40.6	10.31	10.66	10.14

Tulsa

Published Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990
Manufacturing	40.7	42.0	40.8	11.51	11.52	11.46
Durable Goods	41.3	42.3	41.1	11.81	11.78	11.81
Non-Durable Goods	38.5	40.6	39.2	10.20	10.36	9.85

Oklahoma Labort Market Newsletter
Oklahoma Employment Security Commission
Research Division, Room 308
Will Rogers Memorial Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB 441

If you do NOT desire to continue receiving this publication check here ☐ and return this cover to the above address.
If your address has changed, please indicate change and return this cover to the above address.